

# THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, November 20, 1875.

No. 7.

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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Professional cards, per quarter, 8.00

Plain death notices, free. Ordinary remarks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, \$2.50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:  
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CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.  
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,  
Tucson, Arizona. 50-1f

COLES BASHFORD,  
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TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 1f

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CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.,  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and evening.

Tucson Assay Office.  
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY  
Friends and the public in general that I have opened an  
Assay Office in Tucson,  
and am ready to work in any line of my business at following prices:  
Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$3.50.  
Single Assays for Copper, 5.00.  
Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, 8.50.  
S. M. HUGHES, Assayer.  
Tucson, Feb. 5, 1875. 18-1f

Good and Cheapest Barber Shop.  
FRANCISCO BARBAZA HAS OPENED  
a new Barber Shop on Congress  
street, one door east of Custom-house.  
Work satisfactorily done at these rates:  
Shampooing, 50 cts.  
Shaving, 25 cts.  
Hair Cutting, 50 cts.  
Shaving and Hair Cutting per Month, \$2.  
Please call and try my work.  
July 10, 1875. 40-1f

Legal Papers Executed.  
BY  
S. W. CARPENTER,  
RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.  
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE, Contracts, Dissolution and other legal documents executed neatly, promptly and correctly, and at moderate charges.

Agency Key West Cigars.

L. M. JACOBS & CO.  
HAVING SECURED THE AGENCY  
for the sale of the Key West Cigars, and  
supplying dealers and the public general  
in quantities to suit.  
Their superiority over any other Cigar in the  
market has been proven, and in point of  
price they can be sold for the same price  
paid for common Cigars.

BUREAU OF  
Legal and Departmental Informa-  
tion.  
P. O. Box 44, Washington, D. C.

PURNISHES BRIEFS, LEGAL OPINIONS, copies or digests of Decisions from the Law Library of Congress, and information regarding the Public Lands, Patents, Internal Revenue cases, and all other matters coming before any Department of the Government, the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court of the United States, or Congress. All business with the Bureau may be transacted through.

JAMES E. McCAFFERY, Attorney,  
Tucson, Arizona, our regular correspondent, to whom applications for information may be made. 31-1f

WANTED TO COMPLETE THE FILES  
of a subscriber, these copies of THE CITIZEN, Nos. 1 and 9 of Vol. 2. A fair price will be paid for them, if left at this office.

## A New Version.

I would not die in spring-time,  
When worms begin to crawl,  
When cabbage sprouts are shooting up  
And frogs begin to squall.  
Then then the girls are full of charms,  
And smile upon the men,  
When lamb and peas are in their prime—  
I would not perish then.

I would not die in summer,  
When trees are filled with fruit,  
And every sportsman has a gun  
The little birds to shoot.  
The girls then wear their sweetest dress,  
And half-dress the men;  
It is the time to sweat it out—  
I would not perish then.

I would not die in autumn,  
When new-mown hay smells sweet,  
And little pigs are rooting round  
For something nice to eat.  
Then then the huntman's wild halo  
Is heard along the glen,  
And oysters' gin to fatten up—  
I would not perish then.

I would not die in winter,  
For one might freeze to death;  
When blustering Boreas sweeps around  
And takes away one's breath—  
When sleigh-bells jingle, horses snort,  
And back-wheat cakes are tall;  
In fact, this is a right good world—  
I would not die at all.

BOSS TWEED'S FAITHFUL WIFE.—  
When Tweed was married he was a  
chairmaker, and the pair might have  
had a happy career had he remained  
honest. They lived in a plain manner,  
mingled with mechanics' society, and  
were the parents of two boys and two  
girls, good looking and healthy chil-  
dren. The era of meretricious splen-  
dor has come and gone like a dream.  
The girls are married. Each had a  
diamond wedding, and each has sunk  
into obscurity and poverty. The two  
sons once held fine appointments in  
the service of the ring, but they are now  
only lounging around the City Hall.  
The mother is in a widow's desolation.  
The ill-gotten wealth is almost gone.  
A million and a half has passed into  
the hands of her lawyers, and her  
husband is still a prisoner. A seedy  
and corpulent old man inhabiting a  
pair of rooms in a low street jail, is  
all that is left of one who has been  
alderman, congressman, chairmaker  
and lawyer, commissioner of parks,  
public buildings and docks, State  
Senator, and for seven years the auto-  
crat of this city. The only redeem-  
ing feature is the faithful wife, who is  
reducing herself to poverty in the hope  
of obtaining her husband's release.—  
N. Y. Corr. Cincinnati Gazette.

DAILY EXPERIMENTS.—Certain in-  
teresting experiments have been lately  
made by the dairyman of Onida coun-  
ty, New York, with a view to determin-  
ing the relative richness of milk ob-  
tained by morning and evening milk-  
ings. The following table exhibits the  
results of four days' trials:

Kind of milk.	Pounds.	(Hours) Butter.	Ratio.
Evening	4,411	34	134
Morning	4,138	32	128
Evening	4,077	33	132
Morning	3,451	30	122
Evening	4,299	33	128
Morning	3,518	30	123
Evening	4,587	34	137
Morning	3,479	30	127
TOTALS.			
Evening	18,178	548	27.01
Morning	14,098	518	27.28

These figures show that the morning's  
milk is much richer than that obtained  
at night, and the deduction is made  
that the shorter the interval between  
milkings the richer the milk in butter  
qualities. This is an additional argu-  
ment for regular milking times with  
no delays at evening, even in the busy  
Summer days.—[S. F. Bulletin.]

## Tax All Property.

We hope the next Arizona legislature  
will enact a law to tax all property, no  
matter what used for or to whom it  
belongs. As bearing upon the subject,  
we quote the following from an ex-  
change:

The question of the taxing of church  
property is being discussed in Massa-  
chusetts. It is said there is \$20,000,000  
worth of this sort of property in Boston  
alone, and all exempt from taxation.  
Church property, including not only  
churches, but schools and charitable  
buildings, parsonages, etc., is rapidly  
accumulating, and the time is not  
distant when the people of the State  
will be compelled to consider whether  
this class of property shall not bear its  
due proportion of taxation for the sup-  
port of the government which affords  
no protection to it than to that of  
private citizens.

A LETTER from Visalia to the Bakers-  
field (California) Gazette states: From  
the mountain regions, from thirty to  
forty miles northeast of this place, the  
report comes that the sheep are start-  
ing to death by the hundreds. One  
gentleman says he had to drive over  
the dead bodies of between one and  
two hundred at one point, and that  
there were many others along the road  
he traveled, for miles.

There are millions of acres of the  
finest pasture in the world, lying un-  
occupied in southern Arizona. And  
as year by year the grazing land of  
California is being reduced, and the  
chances of profit in sheep raising becom-  
ing less, it behooves the sheep men of  
those parts to turn their faces and flocks  
this way.

ONE Frenchman gives to another  
the following bit of advice: "Jacques,  
if you keep on quarrelling with every-  
body who loves your wife, you will  
soon have no friends."

From the Los Angeles Star of  
November 11:—Governor McCormick  
and wife will leave Los Angeles to-  
day for this place, on route to Arizona.

MANY a haunted heart is hidden be-  
hind a diamond pin and a marble front  
shirt-bosom.

## TIMBER LANDS.

Their Survey and Sale Recom-  
mended.

Among our dispatches this week  
we received this one:

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Hon.  
S. S. Burdett, Commissioner of the  
General Land Office, in his forthcom-  
ing annual report, will strongly recom-  
mend that all timber land offered by  
government, be appraised and thrown  
open to purchasers at not less than their  
appraised value.

We are of opinion that the originator  
of that dispatch, did not clearly under-  
stand the proposed recommendation,  
but we have no doubt the general pur-  
port of it is correct. It is becoming  
evident to all men who have given the  
subject any worthy attention, that dif-  
ferent legislation should govern the  
disposition of timber lands than of any  
other class of land. The title to nearly  
all timber lands that are also agricul-  
tural, has passed into private hands;  
but owners and occupants of the tree-  
less agricultural and grazing lands,  
must have timber by purchase or other-  
wise, and as the law now is, they are  
obliged to get it "otherwise."

The surveyor-general of Arizona, in  
his annual reports for 1872, 1873, 1874  
and 1875, called attention to this sub-  
ject. What he said in the first two  
reports, has appeared in THE CITIZEN.  
In 1874, he said in this connection:

The timber-lands of the great interior  
of the United States are comparatively  
limited, and are yearly becoming of  
more importance. That they should be  
disposed of as to best promote the  
public interests none will deny; and  
whatever is most advantageous to the  
generality of private interests can but  
tend to this end. In my reports for  
1872 and 1873, I urged an appropriation  
of at least \$10,000 annually for the  
survey of timber-lands to be at once  
placed in open market, and gave what  
I regarded unanswerable reasons there-  
for.

In 1875, the report says:

I would again urge upon the atten-  
tion of Congress the necessity of pro-  
viding for the survey and sale of timber-  
lands. In no other way can the timber  
be protected from great waste. Set-  
tlers must have timber. They prefer  
to buy it, but if government fail to  
give them the opportunity they will  
take it and justify the act. Congress  
might as well attempt to prevent settlers  
from using the waters of springs and  
streams, as of timber on the public  
lands. In every view the subject can  
be wisely considered, the timber lands  
of the mountains should be surveyed  
and at once brought into market.  
Therefore I ask for \$15,000 for this  
purpose, although a much larger sum  
could be well expended in this way.

The late session of Congress appro-  
priated \$5,000 "to meet the expenses of  
suppressing depredations upon the  
timber on the public lands." This  
may compel litigation and possibly  
punishment and payment for some  
timber taken unlawfully, but will not  
stop "depredations upon the timber on  
the public lands," which Congress  
withholds from sale.

We have some hope that the ensuing  
Congress will give the country proper  
legislation in this regard. In an in-  
terview last June, with Senator Sargent  
of California, we learned that he intended  
to renew his efforts to procure legis-  
lation providing for the ready sale of  
timber lands without actual settlement  
thereon. The Senator has for years  
observed the necessity of other than  
present laws to govern the sale of  
mountain timber lands, and has labored  
earnestly to procure their enactment;  
but a sentiment having grown up  
regarding the disposition of the public  
land generally and without proper  
regard to the various classes, he has so  
far been unsuccessful. However, the  
subject is becoming more correctly  
understood throughout the country  
and we may reasonably expect success  
before long. The people of Arizona  
are directly interested in this matter,  
and to let them know the views of the  
present Commissioner of the General  
Land Office thereon, we herewith pre-  
sent our readers with what he said in  
his annual report for 1874, and to also  
freshly bring the subject before the  
public just in advance of the meeting  
of Congress. Here are the Commis-  
sioner's remarks:

My attention was attracted to what  
seems to me an omission in the laws  
governing the disposal of the public  
lands. During the last forty years the  
legislation relating to this subject has  
been prompt and apt in providing  
specific methods of entry and sale, and  
discriminating prices, of lands shown  
to be exceptionally valuable for other  
than agricultural uses; as instance the  
laws regulating the sale of such por-  
tions of the public domain as contain  
gold, silver, iron, lead, cinnabar, cop-  
per, coal, sulphur, &c. The fact has  
also been recognized that the lands  
embraced in abandoned military and  
Indian reservations have been greatly  
enhanced in value by reason of their  
having been brought, by long severance  
from the mass of the public lands,  
to the very threshold of an eager mar-  
ket, and their disposal has been wisely  
provided for upon a judicious apprais-  
ment of such value; but I fail to find,  
from the beginning of the Government  
to the present time, a single enactment  
of Congress providing any distinctive  
method for the disposal of that vastly  
extensive and proverbially valuable  
class of lands known as "pine lands."  
These lands are notoriously unsuited

to general agricultural uses, but have  
been held subject only to pre-emption  
and homestead entry.

The product of these lands is of uni-  
versal use, and forms the staple of com-  
merce of no inconsiderable portion of  
the nation. The difference between the  
Government price and the actual  
value thereof is large, yet Congress  
provides that these lands shall be dis-  
posed of under the pre-emption laws  
at \$1.25 per acre, or under the home-  
stead laws, by commutation under the  
eighth section of the act of 1862 at the  
same rate.

It is true the law provides that in  
the discretion of the President, this class  
of lands may be proclaimed and sold  
at public outcry to the highest bidder.  
The experience of this Office shows  
this method to be entirely ineffectual,  
for the reasons: First, that under the  
ordinary system of surveys the "field  
notes" cannot disclose, with any de-  
gree of accuracy, which are pine lands  
and which are not; and, second, that  
there is little room for doubt that  
combinations are formed among pur-  
chasers at Government public sales,  
whereby prices are kept down to a  
merely nominal figure. The usual  
result is, therefore, the Government  
receives the minimum price of the  
lands, less than the large expense of  
three months' advertising required by  
law. Another and greater evil results  
from such public sales under existing  
laws. This Office having, as I have  
before stated, no reliable means of dis-  
tinguishing pine lands, it is reduced  
to the necessity of including in the  
proclamation all lands supposed to  
contain pine. It results that only such  
small portions of the tracts proclaimed  
as are known to the purchasers to con-  
tain pine are sold, while the great mass  
of them, receiving no bid, remain with  
the Government as "offered lands,"  
subject thenceforth to private cash pur-  
chase without settlement, and become  
the easy prey of non-resident specu-  
lators, thus defeating the now well  
established and beneficial policy of  
the Government in that regard. The  
remarks here made apply as well to  
the "fir lands" of the Pacific as to the  
pine lands east of the Rocky Mountains,  
and are indeed of more importance as  
bearing on the question of future dis-  
posals of "fir land," since the quantity  
of "pine lands" remaining unsurveyed  
and unsold is now comparatively lim-  
ited. Under this state of facts I would  
urgently recommend the passage of a  
law providing:

First. That pine and fir lands shall  
not be subject to entry under the pre-  
emption and homestead laws.

Second. That a system of surveys  
shall be devised by which the quantity  
of pine and fir in each smallest sub-  
division of a section may be at least  
closely approximated.

Third. That an immediate explora-  
tion by experts of the unsurveyed por-  
tions of those States and Territories  
known to contain pine or fir be author-  
ized, with a view of ascertaining the  
geographical situation of pine and fir  
districts or fields.

Fourth. That the reports of such  
explorations be followed by immediate  
survey of these districts.

Fifth. That survey be followed by  
immediate appraisal, proclamation,  
and sale, at not less than the appraised  
value, and for cash only.

As I have indicated in the foregoing  
suggestions, I am strongly of the opin-  
ion that the wisest policy the Govern-  
ment can pursue in respect to this class  
of lands, is that which will most speed-  
ily divest it of title in the same for a  
fair consideration, for the reason that  
depredations on an enormous extent  
are constantly occurring, which exist-  
ing laws are powerless to prevent and  
seemingly equally powerless to punish.

## Artesian Wells.

These wells are a success wherever  
sunk in California, and there is no  
doubt but they will be in Arizona.  
Land that was a practical desert a few  
years ago for want of water, is now  
highly productive. The Bakersfield  
California of October 28, has this item  
on the subject:

The second artesian well of Mr.  
Souther is now down three hundred  
and forty feet, with the water flowing  
about four inches above the surface.  
The bottom is in clay, and the expecta-  
tion is, when the auger reaches the  
bottom of the stratum, water will flow  
with a strong pressure. Some idea of  
the depth of the soil, and the character  
of the deposit of Kern river, may be  
had in the fact that a pine knot was  
drawn up from a depth of two hundred  
and eighty feet. Mr. Souther expects  
yet to find the man down there who is  
making the chips.

## Bank of California.

This is from THE Bulletin's com-  
mercial column of November 2:

The committee appointed to take  
under consideration a change in the  
by-laws of the Bank of California made  
their report to-day, as per agree-  
ment. In view of the anticipated reor-  
ganization of the bank in the course  
of a few months, it was deemed best  
not to introduce any change in the  
form of the by-laws, leaving the new  
organization the privilege of making  
such by-laws as it may deem best.  
The bank is making very few loans,  
but reports commendable promptness  
in the payment of debts due. It will  
be remembered that it was one of the  
principal considerations of the Syndicate  
that it should succeed to the business  
of the bank, and that object is now in  
process of being carried out.

## THE Scientific American says,

to make perpetual paste—which will  
remain sweet for a year—dissolve a tea-  
spoonful of alum in a quart of water  
to which add sufficient flour to make  
a thick cream. Stir in half a tea-  
spoonful of powdered resin and half a  
dozen cloves, to give a nice odor.

Have on the fire a teacup of boiling  
water, pour the four mixtures into it,  
stirring well at the time. In a few  
minutes it will be of the consistency  
of mush. Pour it into an earthen  
vessel, let it cool lay a cover on, and  
put it in a cool place. When needed  
for use, take out a portion and soften  
it with warm water.

## Why and When we Should be Thankful.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1875.—A  
proclamation by the President of the  
United States of America:

In accordance with a practice at once  
wise and beautiful, we have been ac-  
customed, as the year is drawing to a  
close, to devote an occasion to the  
humble expression of our thanks to  
Almighty God for the ceaseless and  
distinguished benefits bestowed upon  
us as a nation, and for His mercies and  
protection during the closing year.  
Amid the rich and free enjoyment of  
all our advantages, we should not for-  
get the sources from whence they are  
derived and the extent of our obliga-  
tions to the Father of all mercies. We  
have full reason to renew our thanks  
to Almighty God for favors bestowed  
upon us during the past year.

By His continuing mercy, civil and  
religious liberty have been maintained,  
peace has reigned within our borders,  
labor and enterprise have produced  
their merited rewards, and to His  
watchful Providence we are indebted  
for security from pestilence and other  
national calamity. Apart from the  
national blessings, each individual  
among us has occasion to thoughtfully  
recall and devoutly recognize the favors  
and protection which he has enjoyed.  
Now, therefore,

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the  
United States, do recommend that, on  
Thursday, the 25th day of November,  
the people of the United States, abstain-  
ing from all secular pursuits and from  
their accustomed avocations, do as-  
semble in their respective places of  
worship, and, in such form as may seem  
most appropriate in their own hearts,  
offer to Almighty God their acknowl-  
edgment and thanks for His mercies,  
and their humble prayers for a contin-  
uance of His Divine favors.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto  
set my hand and caused the seal of the  
United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this  
25th day of October, in the year of our  
Lord 1875, and of the Independence of  
the United States, the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT,  
By the President—  
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

## Centennial Designs.

From a late number of the Philadel-  
phia Times:—America, Asia, Europe  
and Africa will be represented in the  
Main Exhibition Building by four  
elaborated and appropriate designs,  
each fifty feet in height and forty feet  
wide. America is represented by Colum-  
bia, with the bust of Washington on  
her right, that of Franklin on her left,  
and the back ground representing the  
national colors and the flag of the old  
thirteen States; Europe by a female  
figure, with the bust of Homer on one  
side and that of Charlemagne on the  
other; Africa by an Egyptian female,  
with busts of Rameses and Sesostris;  
and Asia by a female figure, with the  
busts of Confucius and Mahomet;  
also Chinese and Japanese emblems,  
and the flags of the countries. An at-  
tractive novelty will be a genuine  
French cafe, in which four thousand  
Philadelphia bloods may at one time  
play the Parisian swell to their hearts'  
content. France has just made appli-  
cation to the Bureau of Machinery for  
six thousand feet additional space in  
Machinery Hall. Should it be granted  
that country will have there in all six-  
teen thousand square feet. One-fourth  
of the whole space in Machinery Hall  
will be occupied by foreign countries  
and the balance by the United States.  
There will be three hundred more ex-  
hibitors in this department of the  
Centennial than there were in the cor-  
responding one of the Vienna Exposi-  
tion.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Infinite Folly of Pronouncing it  
"Godless"—Church Interference  
Properly Treated—Danger to the  
Republic from Ignorance.

In the recent Ohio election canvass,  
there was some good talk on the pub-  
lic school question, and not vain talk  
either. Judge Taft, in his speeches at  
Cincinnati and Cleveland, made this  
question prominent, and the following  
extracts make good matter for reading  
in Arizona:

But the Church cannot be permitted  
to interfere with the policy of the State.  
It cannot be permitted to set aside any  
department of the State government as  
"godless." No Church in our Repub-  
lic can claim to monopolize the favor  
or the attributes of the Deity, or to  
wield them as its peculiar power  
against State or other Churches. If  
the priesthood of any Church put  
forth such a claim they must not ex-  
pect the State to recognize it, and  
much less can they expect it at the  
hands of other sects. It has been a  
great mistake in the Catholic priest-  
hood to characterize the common  
schools as "godless." It comes from  
a source and culture foreign to our  
government.

There was a time when such Christ-  
ians as Henry VIII. of England, or as  
Philip II. of Spain, relying upon his  
divine right to rule, would have char-  
acterized a republic like ours as "god-  
less." Those days are gone. If there  
is anything divine in America, it is our  
republican form of government. If  
there is anything divine in the Republic,  
it is its system of common schools. It  
is time that we should all learn the in-  
finite folly of attempting to fasten upon  
any part of God's creation our puny  
condemnation by denouncing it as  
"godless." The use of the term in  
reference to the schools, implies an ut-  
ter want of appreciation of the relative  
position of the schools and the Church  
in this country. The Church must be  
content with being protected in its  
worship, and in the enjoyment of its  
own opinions; but it must be taught to  
beware how it attempts to interfere  
with the proper functions of the State.  
If it seeks to become a political party,  
it must expect to be treated as partisan;  
and any political party which is will-  
ing to use the sectarian zeal of a par-  
ticular Church to promote its political  
power, becomes justly obnoxious to the  
suspicion of all other Churches, if not  
to their opposition.

We come, then, to the grand desider-  
atum of our Republic—popular educa-  
tion free and universal. Without this  
it would be ephemeral. No man  
could rely on its permanency. With  
ignorance brooding over the masses,  
there would be no adequate restraint  
upon the brutal passions. There would  
be no checks upon demagogues. Tyr-  
anny would grow up in our midst as  
naturally as weeds grow up in an un-  
cultivated garden. The people would  
be easily overreached, and utterly un-  
able to detect the impositions and frauds  
upon them, and sooner or later the  
popular form of government would  
give place to a despotism, as the Roman  
Republic gave place to Caesarism, and  
the French republics have so often  
given place to an empire. Ignorance  
is the mortal enemy of a republic. It  
not only breeds every form of crime,  
which is the reason commonly assign-  
ed for supporting schools by taxation,  
but it deprives the ballot of its value  
and renders it a source of the greatest  
danger. Ignorant voters are always  
liable, in the hands of demagogues  
and wicked aspirants to power, un-  
wittingly to do infinite wrong to their  
country. But keep in vigorous opera-  
tion the public common schools, and  
make their support as sure as taxes  
can make it, and however ignorant the  
people may have been, intelligence  
will gradually take possession of the  
land. Like the sun in the solar sys-  
tem, which warms and enlightens the  
most distant planets, the common-  
school system, in full operation, will  
gradually disperse the clouds of igno-  
rance and shed upon all the people the  
broad day-light of universal intelli-  
gence. I use the term common schools  
to comprise the system of public  
schools with all its improvements and  
departments, not limited to its present  
scope, but with its growth and im-  
provement in the future, as well as in  
the past. On this common-school edu-  
cation, rests our faith in the Republic.  
Though there may be thousands who  
still vote blindly, the number will grow  
less as the common schools all over  
the country exercise their influence  
upon the mass of children who grow  
up in them. Hence it is the bounden  
duty of a free republic to maintain the  
common-school system clear of all  
sectarian control at every hazard.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by  
United States Telegraph Line.

## ARIZONA.

MARIQUITA WELLS, November 15.  
At 2:41 o'clock this afternoon, an  
earthquake shock was distinctly felt  
at this place for four seconds. The  
shock was sufficiently strong to cause  
the inhabitants to gather in twos and  
threes to discuss the subject. A strong  
westerly wind has been blowing since  
ten o'clock this morning.

YUMA, November 15.—An earth-  
quake shock of forty seconds' dura-  
tion and of much greater force than  
those heretofore reported, visited us at  
2:29 o'clock afternoon today. The  
earth trembled or rather shook tre-  
mendously. Clocks were stopped. In  
some instances chimneys were partly  
shattered to pieces and old adobe  
walls were cracked badly. Three or  
four small waves succeeded the first  
great shock at intervals of fifteen to  
twenty minutes. A severe sand storm  
is raging on the desert since yesterday  
morning. The wind is in the west and  
blowing a gale.

## PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN DIEGO, November 15.—At twen-  
ty-five minutes to three o'clock this  
afternoon, a shock of earthquake  
strong enough to rattle windows and  
alarm the people, occurred in this city  
lasting about thirty seconds. The vi-  
bration was from west to east. There  
was no injury done so far as we hear,  
but it had the effect of turning the  
people on Fifth street out of their  
houses on the best of time.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—  
Wells Fargo & Co.'s stage was robbed  
about two miles from Boise City this  
morning, by three masked men. It  
was robbed of the treasure box and  
the mail bags were torn open. The  
box contained coin and bullion to  
amount of \$8,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—A  
heavy rain commenced at two o'clock  
this morning. All day there has been  
a very strong wind and heavy showers.  
The overland telegraph lines are down  
and there is consequently no news  
from the east.

In consequence of the rain, the great  
race has been postponed until the 20th  
of November. A large number of vi-  
sitors are in the city to see the race and  
feel much disappointed.

## EASTERN STATES.